

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVIII.

HARTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

NO. 18.

## Poetry.

### GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheeper thing on earth,  
Nor yet one half so dear,  
'Tis worth more than distinguish'd birth,  
Or thousands gained a year;  
It lends the dry a new delight,  
'Tis virtue's firmest shield,  
And adds more beauty to the night  
Than all the stars can yield.  
It maketh poverty content,  
To sorrow whispers peace;  
It is a gift from heaven sent  
For mortals to increase;  
It meets you with a smile at morn  
It lulls you to repose;  
A flower for peer or peasant born,  
An everlasting rose.  
A charm to banish grief away,  
To snatch the frown from care;  
Turns tears to smiles, makes dullness gay;  
Spreads gladness everywhere;  
And yet 'tis cheap as summer's dew  
'That gushes the lily's breast;  
A talisman for love, as true  
As ever man possessed.  
As smiles the rainbow through the cloud  
When threatening storm begins—  
As music 'mid the tempest loud,  
That still its sweet way wins—  
As springs an arch across the tide,  
Where waves conflicting foam,  
So comes the seraph to our side,  
'That angel of our home.  
What may this wondrous spirit be,  
With power unheard before—  
This charm, this bright divinity?  
(Good temper)—nothing more!  
Good temper—'tis the choicest gift  
'That woman homeward brings;  
And can the poorest peasant lift  
To bliss unknown to kings.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE DEPTH OF JACOB'S WELL.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of England, who has recently travelled through the Holy Land and published the result of his travels under the title of "The Land of the Bible visited and described," presents the following relation of his visit to Jacob's Well:

At Shechem Dr. Wilson found a remnant of the Samaritans still, and had some interesting conversation with one of their priests, in the immediate neighborhood of Jacob's Well, where our Lord encountered the woman of Samaria, and with simple images instructed her in the sublime mysteries of spiritual truth. "The well is situated amid the ruins of a church which once surrounded it. The mouth was covered with two large stones. Rolling away these, the travellers, with their attendants, swung themselves down to a kind of platform, where they kindled a light, and commenced preparations for ascertaining the depth of Jacob's Well. "It was now time to disclose our plan of operation to our native attendants. 'Jacob,' said we, 'a friend of ours, an English traveller, and minister, (the Rev. Andrew Boner, of Collyer,) dropped the five books of Moses and the other inspired records into this well, about three years ago, and if you will descend and bring them up we shall give you a handsome bakshish.' 'Bakshish?' said the Arabs, kindling at the sound; 'if there is to be a bakshish in the case, we must have it, for we are the lords of the land.' 'Well, down you go,' said we, throwing the rope over their shoulders, and you shall have the bakshish.' 'Nay, verily,' said they, 'you mean to hang us; let Jacob do what he pleases.' Jacob was ready at our command; and, when he had tied the rope round his body below his shoulders, he received our parting instructions. We asked him to call out to us the moment that he might arrive at the surface of the water, and told him that we should so hold the rope as to prevent him from sinking, if there was any considerable depth of the element. We told him also to pull out one of the candles with which he had stored his breast, and to ignite it when he might get below. As he looked into the fearful pit on the brink of which he stood, terror took hold of him; and he betook himself to prayer in the Hebrew tongue. We, of course, gave him no interruption in his solemn exercises, as in the circumstances of the case, we could not but admire the spirit of devotion which he evinced. On a signal given, we let him go. The Arabs held with us the rope, and we took care that he should descend as gently as possible. When our material was nearly exhausted, he called out 'I have reached the bottom, and it is at present scarcely covered with water.' Forthwith he kindled his light; and, that he might have every advantage, we threw him down a quantity of dry sticks, with which he made a blaze, which distinctly showed us the whole of the well, from the top to the bottom.

We saw the end of the rope at its lower part, and we put a knot upon it at the margin above, that we might have the exact measurement when Jacob might come up. After searching for about five minutes for the Bible among the stones and mud at the bottom, our friend joyfully cried out—'It is found! it is found! it is found!' We were not slow; it may be supposed, in giving him our congratulations. The prize he carefully put into his breast; and then he declared his readiness, with our aid, to make the ascent. We found it no easy matter to get him pulled up, as we had to keep the rope from the edge of the well lest it should snap asunder. When he

came into our hands, he was unable to speak, and we laid him down on the margin of the well, that he might collect his breath. 'Where is the bakshish?' were the first words which he uttered, on regaining his faculty of speech. It was immediately forthcoming, to the extent of about a sovereign, and to his fullest satisfaction. A similar sum was divided among our Arab assistants. The book, from having been so long steeped in the water and mud below, was, with the exception of the boards, reduced to a mass of pulp. In our effort to recover it, we had ascertained the depth of the well, which is exactly seventy-five feet. Its diameter is about nine feet. It is entirely hewn out of the solid rock, and is a work of great labor. It bears marks about it of great antiquity. 'The well is deep,' was the description given of it by the woman of Samaria to our Lord. It still, as now noticed, has the same character, although to an extent it is perhaps filled with the stones which are thrown into it, to sound it, by travellers and pilgrims.

"The adventure which we have noticed being over, we emerged from the well; and, sitting down at its mouth, we could not but think of the scenes and events of other days. We were near to the very 'parcel of ground that Jacob gave Joseph.' Jacob's Well was here! Here Jesus, the Saviour sat, wearied with his journey, suffering from the infirmities of that lowly human nature he had assumed, when he came from Heaven to accomplish the work of our redemption, which his Father had given him to do. Here he spake with inimitable simplicity and majesty, as never man spake, setting himself forth as the Source and Giver of the copious and satisfying waters of Eternal Life."

A few words for Children.—You were made to be kind, says Horace Mann, generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the play which does not require much running. If there is a hungry one, give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs and no more talents than before. If a larger and stronger boy has injured you and is sorry for it, forgive him and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school-boys will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.

Governing Principles of Religion.—Those who cry down moral honesty, cry down that which is a great part of religion—my duty towards God and my duty towards man. What care I to see a man run after a sermon, if he cozen and cheat as soon as he comes home?—On the other side, morality must not be without religion; for, if so, it may change, as I see convenience. Religion must govern us. He that has no religion to govern his morality, is not a whit better than my mastiff dog; so long as you smooth and please him, and do not pinch him, he will play with you as finely as may be. He is a very good moral mastiff; but if you hurt him, he will fly in your face and tear your throat out.—John Selten.

The Sight of the Dying.—The late Abner L. Pentland, of Pittsburg, remarked when he was dying, "Mother, I can see a great distance!" Doubtless, this is the experience, beautifully expressed, of every one who comes with a chastened faith, to a calm death bed.

In his progress through ordinary life, the vapors that float in his mental atmosphere render the vision imperfect, and he cannot see afar off; but as he draws near eternity, the air grows purer, the light brighter, the vision clearer, and security pervades the whole being; the vista of futurity opens upon the eyes of the soul; he beholds the gates of Heaven, and the river of Life, its glad waters kissing the footstool of the throne of God; the glories of the new world grow brighter upon him; with Stephen, he beholds Jesus at the right hand of his father; and as he dwells with rapture on these enlivening sights, the earth and all its scenery grows dim about him; and like Elisha's servant at the gate of Damascus, he is instantly environed with troops of angels, who come to take him up over the everlasting hills, in the chariot of the Lord of Hosts.

Obstinate Jurymen.—An honest man, remarkable for the singularity and doggedness of his opinions, had been several times on a jury and always entertained notions of law and justice totally at variance with the judges and all his brother jurors. One of the judges asked him how it was possible that he always gave so much trouble to the court. He replied with the utmost gravity:

"I don't know how it is, but it always happens to be my misfortune to be on a jury with eleven obstinate men."

### TO MOTHERS.

The Faults of Children.—How to be Treated.—It may be well to drop a hint against the folly and impropriety of making the faults of your children the subject of conversation with other people.—If you wish your children to reform, or improve, you must throw a shield around their character. However foolishly they may have acted, let them see that you are anxious to keep open the way for their return to propriety and respectability. Many a youth has been hardened and driven to reckless despair by being tauntingly upbraided, before strangers, with misconduct which never needed, and, therefore, never ought to have been known beyond his own family. On the other hand, many a wanderer has been encouraged to return, by observing, in those most injured by his follies, a generous readiness cordially to reinstate him in their esteem, and to shield his reputation from the reproaches of others. It is not wise for a mother either to boast of the excellence, or to publish the faults of her children—but rather to ponder them in her heart; to mention them only at the throne of mercy, there to implore grace to confirm what is right and correct what is wrong, and, in all things, to make plain before her face the way of her own present duty in relation to them.

On Listening to Evil Reports.—The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rule which I had laid down for myself in relation to such matters:—1. To hear as little as possible whatever is prejudicial to others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind until I am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an evil report. 4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.—Life of Simon.

We find in the Journal of Health the following crumb of consolation for those who, rejoicing in single blessedness, are compelled to go shivering to bed:

Cold Bedrooms.—A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilliness, as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all; the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospheric vicissitudes, than that of the latter.

Incident at a Fair.—The Washington Intelligence, in a notice of a fair now holding in that city by the Lady's Benevolent Society, relates the following incident:

One of the cakes—a mighty composition, the triumphant result of a very handsome widow's daintiest studies—stood eminent above all the minor confections, a sort of President of the cakes, crowned with a 'peculiar diadem' (as Byron has it) of sugar. By some particular and mysterious virtue in its ingredients, or the conjunction of stellar influences under which it was sublimed in the oven, it had been rendered capable of keeping soundly until, perhaps, the next Presidential election. At the end of the evening it was disposed of by a lottery of thirty chances. Singularly enough, a gentleman in the city, who had taken chances as compliments to various ladies present, at last took it into his head that he knew whom the cake would suit, and subscribed for another chance to the name of "Henry Clay, of Kentucky!" and lo! when the drawing was made, at the sixth number, out leaped the prize to Harry of the West! The event, (perfectly fair, a Democrat the drawer,) was hailed with almost universal applause, and a particularly delighted clapping of fair hands. The cake is, of course, to be sent to Mr. Clay.

Rural Simplicity.—Passing along one of our gay streets the other day we observed a youth with a most verdant and country cousinish look, standing at the window of a print-shop, and eyeing with a gaze of stupid inquiry a picture of two long-eared animals, under which was the poetical interrogation, "When shall we three meet again?" The interesting innocent was evidently wondering where the third could be, manifesting meanwhile a delicious unconsciousness of being himself the very "beau ideal of all Jackasses."—Lady's Dollar Newspaper.

It has lately been discovered that the flesh of animals which are killed in the middle of the night, will keep much longer than it will when they are killed in the day time; and it is, for this reason, preferred by those who prepare potted meats. This circumstance proves that the flesh is fittest for keeping when taken from the animal at the time when the respiration is slowest, and the temperature of the animal lowest.

### RUM ROWDIES AND SCOTCH SNUFF.

#### A CAPITAL JOKE.

A correspondent of the Worcester Cataract, a most excellent paper, by the way, writing from Walpole, N. H., describes the following circumstance, which was somewhat ludicrous and amusing:

Much effort had been expended in Walpole to stop the license and sale of rum in the several places in town, which was finally crowned with complete success. One man in particular, who had taken a very active part in the said suppression business, was a merchant, near the square. He had a sign, which hung over the side-walk some fifteen or twenty feet from the ground. The sign was suspended from a large iron bar, which protruded from the brick wall, in order to display both sides of it. The offended rummies went one night armed with tools requisite for removing the merchant's sign, and adjusting another which they had taken from a rum tavern, after being taken down because he could not get license.

Well, while they were busy at work the merchant was listening inside, and succeeded in finding out the whole clan, among whom were some of the high bloods of the village. He went to a box of the real yellow Scotch Snuff,—took about a quart, and ascended his stairs to a window directly over the evil doers below. The window was pushed up noiselessly, and when they were all boasting and pulling up the sign, with nostrils distended,—eyes and mouths wide open,—down came the powdered weed,—completely filling all of the before mentioned places! They all instantly let go their hold, when they had got the old rum sign almost up. Down it came, and about a dozen "ho-ash-hoes" all at once told the tea-totaler, that his shot had taken universal effect! They ran,—but those awful "ho-ash-hoes" detected them. They went to another place, but the "ho-ash-ho" was there too. They separated, and then it was "ho-ash-ho" in all parts of the village, and it is thought that they were disturbed all night by the universal affliction of a continual "ho-ash-ho!"—About a dozen pair of eyes the next morning appeared to be lined with red baize, and during the whole day an occasional "ho-ash-ho" would die away upon the ear!

Cure for Crossness.—A sensible woman of the Doctor's acquaintance, (the mother of a young family,) entered so far into his views on this subject, that she taught her children from their earliest childhood, to consider ill-humor as a disorder which was to be cured by physic. Accordingly she always had small doses ready, and the little patients, whenever it was thought needful, took rhubarb for the crossness. No punishment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper and rhubarb were associated in their minds, always as cause and effect.—The Doctor.

Old Rough and Ready, the soubriquet of the American General Taylor, assembled his council of officers on the night previous to the battle of Buena Vista, for their advice. A thousand suggestions were made, objections raised, and the "odds" of numbers not underrated. Some were for giving battle, some for falling back. At last it came to the General's turn, "Are you all done, gentlemen? Then," coolly added Taylor, "I adjourn this meeting till after the fight to-morrow."

A Pagan Prayer.—Few Christian prayers carry with them in words so few and simple so much of the true spirit of Christianity as the following prayer of Sadi, the Persian, which we find quoted in the Honolulu Polynesian:—"Great God! have pity on the wicked, for thou didst every thing for the good when thou madest them good."

Potatoes.—The Maine Farmer says, potatoes that have been frozen solid, if put into boiling water, will be found when cooked, perfectly good. We learned this fact in the lumber forests of Maine, where potatoes were kept for many months after they had been frozen as hard as stones. Most of the lumber men in those regions, as they have no accommodation for preserving them unfrozen, are in the habit of exposing them to the action of the frost, and permitting them to remain frozen till wanted.

Baggage of a Man of Simple Habits.—Though the Governor General of India is looked upon as a man of simple habits and manners, his baggage, when moving on a progress, is described as being carried by one hundred and three elephants, one thousand three hundred camels, and eight hundred wagons, drawn by bullocks, and these escorted by two regiments, one of cavalry, the other of infantry!

An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury:—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case, the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

### HEROISM.

In the moment of national intoxication which follows the achievement of great victories, the glory of the military hero eclipses the glory of all other men, and there is no thought save of the fame and merit which proceed from the field of battle. The virtues that assimilate human nature to the angelic nature, and the good men who, in the practice of such virtues, approach the nearest to celestial intelligences, are those lost sight of; and it is quite forgotten that there is another heroism, which, though unacquainted with any fields except those of duty, and any battles except those of life, is yet more meritorious and glorious than all the heroism of the soldier.

We would not pluck one laurel from the brow of the warrior who has fought for his country, nor check a single utterance of the popular gratitude which is music to his ears. Let him who deserves carry the palm and wear the chaplet. But, after all, let not the citizens of a free republic, formed for peace, and destined to peace—or otherwise to ultimate destruction—drink too deeply of "the insane root" which elevates military excellence above all other excellence, and casts to neglect and contempt the truer merits from which flow the happiness of society and the security of liberty. Is it so great a thing for the soldier to be brave? And if so, is it not as great a thing for the civilian? With all the incentives that can nerve the heart and inflame the brain,—honor, observance, emulation, the hope of fame and the fierce excitement which make up the gaudia certaminis,—the stern joys of the soldier, it would seem harder to tremble than to die in battle. It is the truer courage which fights the good fights, alone and unaided,—the fights of principle and religion, of humanity and affection, of calamity and affliction,—without friend or comrade, notice or honor,—without counsel, or aid, or reward, save the counsel of the inward monitor, the aid of God, and the rewards of conscience.

Is there no heroism in the statesman, who, against the torrent of popular infatuation, still stands by his country? Is there no heroism in the missionary and philanthropist,—the preacher who seeks the heathen in the dens of the savage, and the physician who encounters the perils of pestilence and all the bloody ministrations of his art, at which even the brave turn pale?—undoubtedly, the truest examples of heroism are displayed,—or, rather, they are concealed—every day and every night, by men—ay, and by women—of all classes and under all circumstances, in the performance of the commonest duties of life. The broken merchant, the ruined manufacturer, the widow who toils for her children, and the wife who watches by the death-bed—these and a thousand others may exhibit, in the performance of duty under adversity, examples of fortitude, more truly heroic than are witnessed on fields of victory. Courage and wounds are the merits of the soldier; but there are wounds of the spirit harder to bear than any that are ever struck upon the body, and there is a moral or religious courage needing a greater heart to sustain it than is required for the struggle for glory.

Let us always remember that heroism is not the exclusive virtue of heroes.—North American.

Specie Movements.—The New York Herald says that the steamship Caledonia, from Boston for Liverpool, will take out about three hundred thousand dollars in specie. This, with the shipments made from New York and Boston since the 1st of January, will make an aggregate of about one million of dollars exported within the last twelve days. The exports for December, from these two ports, was two and a half millions, making from the 1st of December to the 16th of January, a total of three millions and a half of dollars (\$3,500,000). The drain commenced previous to December; in November the export from New York was one and a half million, and from Boston about one million, making two and a half millions in that month. Since the 1st of October, when the exportation to any extent commenced, the total amount of shipments has been to at least seven millions of dollars (7,000,000), equal to more than one quarter of the aggregate importation of 1847.

Pennsylvania Relief Notes in Circulation.—From the report of the Auditor General, the Pennsylvania gathers, that the amount of mis-called Relief Notes in circulation, in this State, amounts to \$881,664—\$50,000 having been cancelled on the 1st of December, 1847.—Of this amount, \$70,000, issued by the Bank of the Northern Liberties, are at par. The other issues are now at a discount of 1½ to 2½ per cent. It may be proper to state that the Carlisle Bank charter has expired—the Moyamensing Bank changed its name—the Lewistown, Susquehanna, Berks, county, Northampton and Towanda Banks have broken—but this does not affect these notes—the State being bound for their ultimate redemption. The Berks county and Towanda Bank issues have all been redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury.

### TO PARENTS.

You may readily trace on the sandy beach impressions distinct and multiform, but the next rolling wave will wash them out. These spots and stains of your earthly robes may be removed; the ravages of a storm that strips nature of its beauty and glory may be repaired; time and culture may re-clothe it with its former fertility and beauty. But oh! remember, and may it be written with a diamond impression upon your soul, that the impressions of childhood, the precepts which you trace and chisel down into the hearts of your children, will, like letters graven on a rock, remain forever. If they are in types of vice, nothing short of Omnipotent Divine Grace can bleach them out. If in the beautiful forms of virtue and Deity, they will brighten and beautify in the sunlight of a heavenly and eternal day. Well has Mrs. Sigourney said, every trace that you gave upon your child, will stand forth on the Judgment Day, when the "books are opened." Every waste place which you leave through neglect, will frown upon you as an abyss, when the mountains fall and the skies shrivel like a scroll.

Religious Revivals.—The religious papers from different sources of our widely-extended country, continue to mention the existence of unusual religious interest in their vicinity. In Plymouth, N. H., there is said to be an unusual religious feeling pervading one neighborhood. In Pittsford, and in two churches in Windsor county, Vt., there is also said to exist an unusual degree of religious feeling. In West Bradford, Mass., there has existed a strong religious interest for several months past.—In Ridgefield, Conn., a somewhat extensive revival has been in progress for three months. A revival is reported as in progress at Pickering, Canada West, among Baptists; and among the Methodists in Cayuga District, N. Y. We have reports also of the existence of unusual religious interest in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, and Mississippi. Indeed, from nearly every section of the country, we are receiving intimations of the existence, here and there, of special religious interest at the present time; and this is not confined to any particular sect or denomination; and, as would appear, not generally the result of any special exertions, but of the blessings of Heaven on the ordinary means of religious improvement.—Boston Trav.

### THE PEA PATCH ISLAND CASE.

The question as to the title, or ownership, of the Pea Patch Island in the Delaware river, opposite Delaware city, which was referred under an act of Congress, and by appointment of the President, to the Hon. John Sergeant for argument and decision, and which by agreement of the parties, was recently argued in this city by the Hon. John M. Clayton and the Hon. James M. Bayard, of Delaware, on the part of the United States, and the Hon. George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, and Gen. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, on the part of the New Jersey claimants, was decided on Saturday week at Washington, in favor of the claim of the United States, under title from the State of Delaware. This decision, by the agreement of the parties, is final and conclusive, and terminates a controversy that has been pending for upwards of thirty years, and has been the subject of frequent suits at law in the Federal courts. Never before, however, has it been investigated so patiently and thoroughly as now, the ablest legal talent having been engaged on both sides, and the case occupying near a month.

The case has been conducted throughout with signal ability on both sides, and Mr. Sergeant has added much to his previously high reputation, by the able manner in which he has presided over the Reference. The question now being finally decided, the United States will immediately proceed to re-build upon the Island, the fort which was destroyed by fire in 1831, and which, under the grant from the State of Delaware, they are requested to maintain.

Mr. Corwin not Rebuked.—Some days since we noticed a petition received by the Ohio Legislature from certain citizens, that he be requested by the Legislature to resign his seat in the Senate in consequence of his furious anti-war speech at the last session of Congress.—The committee to which the resolution was referred, have reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners, and virtually endorsing all that Mr. C. said in that speech. Another petition similar to the foregoing was presented, but the House refused to receive it, 43 to 24.

The Cramp.—A towel dipped in hot water, and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles called the cramp.

A Useful Hint.—Take an ounce of cloves, one of cedar and one of rhubarb, pulverize and sprinkle them in a drawer or chest in which clothes are to be placed. It will prevent moths from injuring the clothes, and create an excellent scent.



## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

## Governor of Pennsylvania.

**FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:**—In appearing before you, to renew the solemn obligation of fidelity to the Constitution, and my pledges for the faithful execution of the duties, to which the suffrages of the people have again called me, I avail myself of your presence, to express to you, and through you to my fellow citizens of the Commonwealth, my gratitude for the favor with which they have regarded my efforts, to discharge the duties of my trust, in good faith. The practical knowledge which I have acquired, of the various and complicated duties of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, increases the distrust, I have always felt, of my ability to perform them, as to justify the public approval, and constrains me to solicit a continuance of the same kind indulgence, which has been hitherto extended to me so generously.

In taking the solemn oath, which the Constitution exacts from all who are clothed with the delegated will of the people, it is proper to recall to mind the principles upon which our government is based—that their spirit and meaning may be apprehended; their value appreciated, and the obligation to guard them, with untiring vigilance, enforced.

In the formation of our government, political power has been resolved into its simplest element. It is the power of the people, by the expression of their will, in free and equal elections, to rule; and this assumes for its basis, the great fundamental truth, that man is capable of self-government.

This great political principle, only partially developed before, was, by our republican fathers, made the ground-work of written constitutions, which defined and limited the powers of government, and prescribed the duties of those to whom its administration was entrusted. This is the animating principle of our whole system. It shields life, and liberty, the acquisition and enjoyment of property and reputation. Assuming the adherent and exclusive right of the people to institute government for their peace, safety and happiness; it secures religious freedom, free and equal elections, the trial by jury, general education, the liberty of the press, and all the essential grounds of religious, political, civil and personal right. This democratic power of government, is the security of liberty in all its forms; and no other fundamental, political power, is recognized in this country.

Its happy influence is traced, in the rewards which follow industry and enterprise among us, with such astonishing rapidity. But as wealth increases, causes that are inherent in human nature, produce inequality in its distribution. The fathers of our government foresaw the tendency of this, and that it might eventuate in the creation of a permanent aristocracy of wealth. Wisely guarding against it, they not only abolished the laws of primogeniture and entails, and enacted our equal laws of descent and distribution, but they secured to us, their posterity, the equal right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, by making it an essential article of the Constitution.

Still, political society is, and always must be influenced, to a considerable extent, by the differing circumstances of the people. Capital and labor, if regarded separately, have apparently different interests;—and yet these powers, if left to their unrestricted action, under the salutary influence of our system, mutually sustain and cherish each other. Those who represent each, will, in the progress of affairs, change their positions; laborers will become capitalists, and capitalists laborers;—and these quiet, and peaceful, and equalizing revolutions, will be ever in progress, neither power predominating, or injuriously controlling the other; but both contributing, in perfect harmony, to the promotion of the general welfare.

It is to this free and natural combination of labor and capital, under the controlling influence of religious and civil liberty, that we must ascribe the unexampled progress of civilization and refinement amongst us, the advance of science and the arts, and the illustrations which surround us on every side, of the power of man to exalt his moral and intellectual nature. Yet it is a fact, not to be concealed, that the interests, so beneficially and justly united by the wise policy of our system, are not always content with that equality of rights, which is in fact the security of both. Capital, with untiring industry, is ever seeking from the Legislature, the grant of special protection and perpetuity of privilege. This, if admitted, is at once destructive of the balance between these powers, which it should be the aim of government steadily to maintain, and works most injuriously to the citizen, leading to oppression on the one hand, and to dependence on the other. Thus the beautiful order of the whole system is deranged, and the foundations upon which this noble structure of government has risen, to command the admiration and control the destinies of the world, are undermined. To counteract this injurious tendency of capital, and to combine within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution, is the high and imperative duty of every citizen, and especially of those to whose official guardianship the public interests are confided.

Impressed with the force of this obligation, and with a fixed purpose to maintain all the principles of our government, I adhere to the opinions I had the honor

to announce in my first Inaugural Address; and I avail myself of this occasion to add, that I hold every attempt on the part of those who are entrusted with delegated and limited powers, to create public debt, without providing ample means for its payment, within a reasonable period; to make contracts in the form of grants to individuals for binding posterity; to create new powers of government, without the consent of the people; to place any delegated powers, which are dependent upon the popular will, beyond its control; to increase or diminish any executive, legislative or judicial power, as defined by the Constitution, is interdicted by that instrument, or manifestly unwise and impolitic. These opinions are only a response to the public sentiment, in regard to the principles of the government, which sentiment is always in advance of those who affect to distrust the judgment of the people, and doubt their capacity to rule themselves.

With an earnest desire fully to realize the imposing solemnity of my position, and feeling my dependence upon our Heavenly Father, I humbly invoke His assistance, that His strength may sustain, and His wisdom direct me in the performance of all the duties of the high office to which I am called; that I may always recognize the responsibility of those to whom the people have delegated any portion of their sovereignty, and use the power conferred upon me, for the single purpose of promoting the public good, preserving inviolate all the cherished principles of liberty, and adding to the stability of the foundations upon which they rest.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—10 P. M.

Meeting of the Colonization Society.

The Capital Thronged.—Ladies Posing.—Entrance of Mr. Clay.—Enthusiastic Reception.—Report of the Society.—Speech of Mr. Clay.

At five o'clock this evening the avenue was crowded with pedestrians, male and female, all thronging to the Capitol to attend the meeting of the Colonization Society, to be held in the hall of the House, and over which the Hon. Henry Clay was announced to preside.

At six o'clock the grounds around the Capitol were literally filled, and when the doors were opened, at half past six o'clock, the rush was tremendous to obtain an entrance into the galleries. Such a crowd has not been witnessed in the Capitol for many years, and not one-half that were present could force themselves into the Hall, which was soon crowded to overflowing in every part. Several ladies were so overcome by the pressure of the crowd that they fainted, and I have no doubt that some of them were seriously injured.

At seven o'clock, Mr. Clay entered and took his seat, and tremendous cheering for Harry of the West, who may truly be said to be the general favorite of the people of the District of Columbia. The meeting was called to order by the distinguished President, Mr. Clay, when an eloquent prayer was offered to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. M'Lane.

The Secretary then commenced to read the annual report of the Association, enumerating the many benefits resulting from it, and the favors of Providence with which they had been blessed. Allusion was also made to many of its distinguished members, some of whom were gone, though some among those most distinguished were now present. [Here the Secretary was interrupted by renewed cheering.]

THE ADDRESS OF HON HENRY CLAY.  
Mr. Clayton addressed the meeting at considerable length and concluded by introducing Mr. Clay to the meeting.

On his introduction to the immense assemblage, Mr. Clay arose, and was received with tremendous and long continued cheering, which was heard in the city some distance from the Capitol. He addressed the meeting in a speech of nearly an hour's length, being frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Clay commenced by a reference to his long journey, and said that those who had come with the expectation of hearing an elaborate and prepared address, might have saved themselves the trouble and inconvenience of assembling in such great numbers. It was thirty one years since he had attended the first meeting of the society, and he was gratified to observe the prosperity which had crowned its labors during this period.

He proceeded to point out the objects of the society and to describe the success which had crowned its labors. They designed merely the establishment of a Colony, to which free persons of color could go at their own free volition. It was not intended to interfere at all with the rights of the slaveholders. They acted upon the fact which was daily becoming more apparent, that whites and blacks could not live together in a state of equality, and their object was to send them where they could enjoy the social and political privileges which we enjoy, and which we were desirous should be extended to every free man, white or black, capable of properly appreciating them.

Those who chose to avail themselves of the opportunity, at their own pleasure, to colonize in Africa, the land of their forefathers, and demonstrate to the world the practicability of emancipating the whole black population of the country, without interfering with the institution of slavery, had been assisted in doing so by the Association.

The practicability and power of col-

onization was thus demonstrated, and in a manner that it might be taken hold of in the respective States in a constitutional manner, so far as authorities, States, or the disposition of individuals might dictate.

[It has been said that this was the country of these colored persons, and that they should not be sent to Africa. The same might be said of the Israelites in Egypt and in the Wilderness, but Canaan was their promised land. So was Liberia now to the colored population of the United States. Those who had established this society foresaw that good was to result from it, and had not been disappointed. The advantages to religion, morality, and the promotion of civilization, resulting from the labors of the society, were pointed out, and their progress in Liberia fully described by the eloquent speaker.]

The practicability of transporting all the black population of this country to Liberia, was asserted, and Africa presented to them the most inviting home. The emigration into New York of foreigners annually, he asserted, was equal to the increase of the black population of this country. All great enterprises have had a small beginning, and he felt satisfied that the future had great results in store for the labors of the Association.

After describing the progress of the Colony during the last quarter of a century, he closed with a few highly appropriate and eloquent remarks. At the urgent solicitation of the Society, he had thrown together a few hasty remarks to gratify the wishes of those who had flocked to the hall in such numbers, and for whose attention he returned his sincere thanks.

The old officers of the society were then all re-elected, and after some unimportant business was transacted, the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17th, 1848.

General Franklin Pierce arrived here

on Saturday, from Mexico. This gallant officer is on his way to New Hampshire on a visit to his family. The General is a young man, and forcibly reminds me of the General of the Revolution. Full of talent without pretension, and full of military capacity, without military bombast. Once a Senator in the Congress of the U. States; once tendered the Attorney Generalship—the first he resigned before the expiration of his term; and the last he declined when offered. To his credit, he said, that when the country called to arms he was among the first who accepted the service offered him. The high opinion held of him by men and officers evince the propriety of the selection and the capacity of the man. Accompanying him here is the celebrated Capt. McCullough, the Texan Ranger, and what will most dear him to the people of Maryland, the companion of Capt. Walker.

The herce Col. Harney, of the dragoons, the chevalier of our army, is also in Washington, the observed of all observers. An incident that occurred at Fuller's Hotel, the other evening, may not be uninteresting. Col. Harney is full six feet four, and elegantly proportioned. Major Turbide, a son of the former emperor of Mexico, and now a Mexican prisoner on parole here, is less than 5 feet in stature. Harney, the American dragoon, is the more full six inches more elevated than this Mexican aid of Santa Anna. "Allow me," said a gentleman, "to introduce you, Major Turbide, to Col. Harney, of the U. S. dragoons." Col. Harney, in his most polished manner, bowed. Turbide bowed in return, and then looked up. Looking up for a moment with restrained astonishment upon Harney, the Mexican said, "I should hate to have met you at Cerro Gordo." The instant reply of Col. Harney was inimitable, whilst it was—it could be nothing else—gentlemanly—"Dear Major, I wouldn't have hurt you for the world." The effect upon the company was irresistible.

"What it Costs"—The existing military and naval force of Great Britain costs \$80,000,000 a year.

We find the above little paragraph paraded in the papers as a kind of lamentation over the burden sustained by Great Britain to maintain her immense

monarchic army and navy.

Query: whether the existing military and naval force of the United States be not, at this very moment, costing very nearly or quite full as much? And query second—*as the using the aforesaid force for purposes of conquest has accumulated on Great Britain a national debt of £1,000,000,000, whether the using of our force for the same purpose will not ultimately make us acquainted with a similar blessing.*—North American.

In the Senate of the U. States, on Monday last, Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution that the President inform the Senate as to his plan for conducting the war.

An interesting debate followed, in which several Senators participated. Mr. Cass opposed it as prejudicial to the public interest, and it would be giving the enemy an advantage. Mr. Mangum read the last order issued by Gen. Scott, seizing on all important points in Mexico, &c. He said if the President would persist in keeping Congress in the dark as to his will, be, for one, would not vote for men or money to carry on the war. The resolution was further debated, and then laid over.

The Roman Catholic population of the country is estimated in Cass's Advertiser at 2,100,000—being about one fourth of the whole.

The steamship Caledonia sailed from Boston on Saturday week. She took out \$207,451 in specie, \$255,000 of which was put on board a few moments before she sailed in consequence of word having been sent by telegraph, from New York House that the mail would fail.

The Chicago Journal publishes a table showing that by disasters on Lake Michigan, since December, 1833, property to the amount of \$512,000 and 367 lives have been lost. A large proportion of the calamities it imputes to the want of proper harbors on the lake.

The Dead of the Phoenix.—The owners of the Phoenix, the ill-fated steamer which was burnt on Lake Michigan, employed an agent to ascertain the number of passengers and others on board at the time of the accident. This agent reports—

Hollanders	1
Cabin and other passengers	11
Officers and crew	21
Total	33

Of this number 45 were saved—leaving the loss at 161.

Shocking.—They are murdering their children in England, in order to get the funeral fees from the burial club. The children's lives are first insured for a few shillings, and then they are buried.

This seems too horrible for belief, but the English papers give it as a fact.

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We consider it a good omen for the country that the advocates of the President's plan of occupying the whole of Mexico are beginning, here and there, to throw off all disguise, and avow their purposes. There is, we trust, but an insignificant number of the freemen of the United States, who are not ready to pronounce an indignant negative to the proposition to mix up them and their wives and children, and interests and rights, with the crude institutions, and dissolute and degraded cast of negroes, mustees, copperskins, and other ignorant and debased tribes of Mexico. There is no respectable educated man who does not know—however, for ambitious purposes of his own, or for purposes of party still less reputable, he may disguise the fact—that such an odious grafting of Mexicanism on the American stock will poison the blood, debase the political institutions, and unhinge the morals of our own country, beyond the hope of redemption.

We trust that the whole country will have its eyes wide open to what is going on at this moment in Mexico, under Executive rescripts, as well as to what is gravely proposed by adherents of the Executive in Congress in furtherance of similar purposes.—Nat. Intel.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has informed Congress that the Government is indebted to some fourteen tribes of Indians, in the sum of five million two hundred and seventy-three thousand and one hundred dollars, all of which yields, at five per cent., an interest of \$265,555. These sums are due under treaties made between 1829 and 1846.

The different tribes of Indians, except in Texas, (where the State Government will not acknowledge that the Indians have an ownership in the soil, and where their lands are sold, and from whence they are likely to be expelled,) are generally represented in a condition of improvement. There are many tribes largely devoted to agricultural pursuits, and some which raise cattle and hogs, as well as grain for export. There are others who give a large share of attention to education, and among these are the Apaches, as well as half breed teachers and preachers. The several reports from the Chief of the Bureau, and from Agents, Superintendents and Missionaries, present a highly encouraging state of facts to the philanthropist and to all those who have faith in the capacity of these people for improvement.

It is said that under the instructions sent from Washington to Gen. Scott, the mint at the city of Mexico, and the mints of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Guadalajara, Durango, &c., will be put in operation for the coining of United States dollars and half dollars. The average annual coinage at these mints is about twelve millions of dollars.

Our Naval Force.—According to the official reports, we have now in commission 5 ships of the line, 1-racee, 4 frigates, 13 sloops, 6 brigs, 11 schooners, 4 bomb-gun-vessels, 1-ordnance-transport, 12 steamers, 6 store ships—total 63. Vessels in ordinary, November, 1847, 1 ship of the line, 8 frigates, 10 sloops of war, 2 steamers—total 21.

The official estimates for the naval service the coming year amount to over ten millions, besides 6 millions for the marine corps.

The Cold Tuesday.—Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1848, will hereafter be recorded in the New England calendar as the cold Tuesday. We learn that in Bristol, N. H., the mercury fell to twenty-six degrees below zero on that day. At Lyme, N. H., it was thirty-three below; at Hanover, thirty-four; at St. Johnsbury, Vt., the mercury fell to forty, and froze; and at Franconia the mercury froze so hard that it is thought it will require a long spell of moderate weather to thaw it.—Boston Courier.

An Unusual Circumstance.—Ten or fifteen years ago, six young men, one by one, left their native country, (Fayette, Ky.) in search of a livelihood abroad. They will all meet at the present session, as members of Congress.—Cin Times.

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## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 17 SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Butler addressed the Senate at some length. He commenced by estimating the troops already in the field, forming a basis of 30,000 regulars and 30,000 volunteers. Of these, it appeared that about 45,000 were available. The President, he contended, had full power to raise this to the full complement of 60,000 efficient men.

The bill, he remarked, now before the Senate, gives 10,000 regulars, and another bill has been reported authorizing 20,000 volunteers—add to these the sea-men and marines which are engaged in the service, and there will be an army of 100,000 men. And this great military force was placed at the power of the President for the purpose of invading the only republic on our continent, except our own. Were this a popular war the President would not have had cause to complain of the difficulty he had met with in raising the entire force which he had been authorized to raise. If it was a popular war, five times the number asked would have marched to the field—and if the President has not been able

to do this, it was his duty as a wise magistrate to regard the failure as one of the omens which indicate that the public is not with him.

He did not propose to refuse the number of troops asked for, but he proposed to raise them in a different mode. His proposition was not intended to embarrass the President, but he thought this was a juncture in which every man was called upon to speak his opinions freely—in which every man should make his own reckoning—as he believed we were daily going into a labyrinth of inextricable policy, from which there would soon be no avenue by which to retreat. He believed that if the President had asked for 200,000 men, there are persons here and in the other House who would have voted them merely because of his recommendation. And if the magnificent vision of conquest in which some had indulged was to be realized, 200,000 men will yet be necessary.

He then proceeded to point the advantages of the plan which he had proposed. He presumed no one would deny the superior efficiency of the officers who have received their education at West Point. Other officers, taken from civil life, he admitted had acquitted themselves so as to win splendid renown, but the troops went into the field with much greater confidence in those skillful and experienced officers; by whose science the secret operations of the campaign were directed. He had heard a military officer assert that five hundred men under officers of this class, would achieve more than one thousand under new and inexperienced officers. The plan he suggested would, therefore, be cheaper, because a less number of troops would effect a greater result. He enumerated the number of officers which would be required by his plan, and contended that they should be taken from our military school. What, he asked, were all the troops now asked for to be employed in? Was it for the purpose of merely bringing the war to a speedy and honorable termination; or were they, instead of being employed in the legitimate object of the war, to be used merely as armed jailors and tax gatherers?

He alluded to recent indications, that the war was no longer to be carried on with a view to an early and honorable peace, but with a far more ambitious design. It now appeared the object to conquer the whole of the territory of Mexico, for the purpose of attaching it to our country as a province, or annexing it as a territorial government. He remarked on this change of sentiment on the part of the administration as very recent, because, when his colleague, Mr. Calhoun, first stated that the tendency of our policy was to the annihilation of the Mexican nationality, and to its annexation to the United States as a province or a territorial government, the organs of the government repudiated the idea as entirely foreign to the intentions of the administration. He went on to remark on the difficulty we should find in justifying our course according to the established rules of nations. He reviewed the history of the annexation of Texas, which was consummated while Mexico held one portion of the disputed territory, and Texas held another part. Neither of them possessed any perfect title to the territory, and neither of them could convey such title.

When Gen. Taylor was ordered to prevent the Mexican army from seizing the disputed territory, the administration was perfectly justified in taking that step, but if it was because of the failure of Mr. Sill's mission, it was not so. We are bound to protect the rights of Texas. We have placed it upon our statute book that we recognize her rights to the Rio Grande, and up to that we must go. On the negotiation of any treaty of peace, thus far he would go, but he would not consent to go further. He would be willing to send some of our illustrious citizens as an embassy to Mexico, to promote and distract, and to powerless as she is, to terminate the war on this basis—to give her the right to designate the line she would be willing to adopt as an indemnity to us. He would thus leave her as an independent republic. He did not say that we should agree to such a line as she may offer, but it is our true policy to terminate this war at almost any sacrifice.

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He might, as a Southern man, go into a scheme of extended conquest, but as a Senator of the United States he must oppose it. He believed that Mexico as a matter of policy might give up all that we claimed, but he was not disposed to infuse the sickly blood of Mexico into the veins of our republic. We should only thus, by endeavoring to give life to her, yield up our own life.

He criticised the recklessness which our government had exhibited in permitting the landing at Vera Cruz with such a limited number of troops. He alluded to the propriety of recalling some of the regiments. He did not suppose that his suggestions would have much weight, but he hoped that we should bring the war to as early a termination as possible.

January 18.

Mr. Badger, one of the finest speakers of the Senate, and one of the ablest men of the body, followed in opposition to the Ten Regiment Bill. The hostility was avowed without preface. "I cannot vote for this bill, and I must vote against it." "I regard the war as unlawful and unconstitutional commenced by the President of the United States," and these unmistakable points were shown in documentary evidence of the strongest possible character.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were quoted to show that the Heads of both Departments regarded the country on the east bank of the Rio Grande, as in the actual possession of Mexico. Any attempt to remove them, it was admitted, would be an act of war. The President gave the order and commenced the war, and had designed from the start to make war with the view of conquering all Mexico—on not all, at least the provinces of New Mexico and of Upper and Lower California.

The documentary evidence given of all this would fill a volume and need not be repeated.

The question was put with great point—how could the President say that the war was prosecuted "with a view of procuring indemnity for the past and security for the future," when he avowed conquest, through the act of his officers at the commencement of the war?

It was shown that war would not secure peace short of taking the whole of Mexico. The President did not say all. He only said keep all we have got; and overrun all the rest. We ought to do this and force Mexico to submit. Active operations might disappear there, and a dogged revenge follow. But this was not necessary, and if it was necessary, we need not 80,000 men to accomplish it. The President claimed an immense power for the Government, and such a power as ought to alarm the people. We ought not to vote him "regulars," machines as they are called; who had but duty to perform and that servile obedience.

Should we, could we, the Republican America, perpetuate this everlasting war? Did we intend to perpetuate this war? To enter upon a trial of strength with the Mexicans in regard to sitting out each other? If we were to have troops, let us have such as would feel their moral and social relations, and not such as would be machines, knowing no duty but obedience to the Executive.

Mr. Badger made an eloquent close of his argument in speaking of his constituents—their sense of right and their devotion to the true honor and glory of the country. They desired no soil not our own, and won at the price of dishonor and at the cost of blood. They were a frugal, intelligent, and respectable people, possessing no great wealth, but yet enough of this world's goods to educate their children and to perform all the moral and social obligations belonging to society. They felt that he only was truly great who was truly right.







the President. He went on to say that Gen. Scott had an Army, which had been sent, not only with his own consent, but at his own request.

He quoted from Goldsmith some lines descriptive of Italy, and applied them to Mexico, expressing a hope that any American soldiers who were pleased with the country would remain there.—The Senator from Delaware warned the South of the danger which would result to its peculiar institutions from the annexation of Mexico, and Mr. Foote asked him if he voted for the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Clayton replied that he did, in order to defeat the bill to which it was attached.

Mr. Foote said that the South would be unwilling to take advice from one who had voted for the Wilmot proviso. He went into a history of the purchase of Louisiana for the purpose of showing that Mr. Badger had made a mistake in referring to the resolutions of Mr. Ross during the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Sevier explained that Congress empowered Mr. Jefferson to organize a force of 80,000 men, and made liberal appropriations to enable him to seize Louisiana. But before this force could be put in motion, the object was obtained by negotiation.

Mr. Foote then proceeded to rebuke those Senators who had imputed to the President a design to deceive the public, and who had been the most severe in their strictures on his course; and to justify the language of the President in denouncing those who opposed his measures, as giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

At 3 o'clock, without concluding, Mr. Foote gave way for a motion to adjourn.

January 20.  
Mr. Foote resumed his remarks. He defended the President, and said if the war was unconstitutional, then impeach the President, or else it was folly so to charge him. He rebuked Mr. Calhoun's opposition to the war, and laid down his own plan, which is to annex Mexico, province by province, and admit it to the benefits of our territorial system.—He would establish depots at the principal points—would introduce our import and export system, our land office system, general education, and trial by jury. He looked forward to a long series of years of prosperity if we adopt this course. If we do not avail ourselves of our present power to subdue Mexico, but content ourselves with a defensive line, we may ultimately find ourselves engaged in a double war—a war with Mexico and a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Crittenden said he had listened with attention to the speech of the Senator, but desired to recall to his attention a remark in which he had alluded to Mr. Clay as a magnetizer, using curious acts for the purpose of obtaining the Presidency. Mr. C. referred to the age of Mr. Clay, to his private conditions of life—seeking nothing further from public favor—and regretted that under such circumstances the Senator had permitted the remark to fall from him. Mr. Clay could derive no new lustre from the Presidency. His name, *clavum et venerabile nomen*, will adorn the highest page of his country's history; and which he (Mr. C.) now said was due to a private friend and illustrious citizen.

Mr. Foote said he was willing to add the word "generous" to the *clavum et venerabile*. He disclaimed any idea of giving offence to any friend of Mr. Clay. But he said "magnetic" might be well applied to Mr. Clay, who possessed a peculiar power of charming wherever he appeared. Mr. F. said he was a believer in mesmerism, and was satisfied that, if the power of mesmerizing the will of another many miles away belonged to any man, Mr. Clay was that man. But he would exert all the powers God had given him to defeat any design he might have on the Presidency.

**Mortality in the Ninth Regiment.**—A letter was received by Benjamin Wade, of Bangor, a few days since, from his son in Mexico, who belongs to the 9th regiment, which states that when they left Newport (R. I.) it numbered 800 strong, but that it had been reduced to 265.

**The Corps of Sappers and Miners.**—A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, writing from Mexico on the 24th of November, gives some intelligence of the corps of sappers and miners. The company now consists of less than thirty men on duty, out of seventy-one that left West Point a year from last September. Three of that number have received a dishonorable discharge.

The steamer Planter, running on the Illinois river, on the 5th inst. burst both her boilers. Her cabin was torn in fragments, and five persons killed and many others scalded very badly, including the Captain, Clerk and Engineer.

**Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary.**—The board of commissioners of this institution recently elected the Rev. Joseph Few Smith, of Winchester, Va., by a unanimous vote, theological professor in the place of Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., resigned.

**Nomination of Gen. Taylor.**—Both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature have nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency—the Senate by a strict party vote.

There were fourteen captures of slaves, principally Brazilian, on the Coast of Africa, from June 20th to August 23th, with upwards of 2,000 slaves on board.



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 24, 1848.

Messrs. Sadler, of the Senate, Mr. Sherry and Bull, of the H. of R., and Mr. E. Ziegler, will accept our thanks for an early copy of the Inaugural Address of the Governor, and other documents.

We call the attention of those who are desirous of renting a commodious and eligibly situated property, to the advertisement of Mr. Smyser in a following column.

**Codey's Lady's Book**, for February, is on our table. It is splendidly embellished. The contents are all original. A new novel by Miss Leslie, is in course of publication. This periodical and the Lady's Dollar Newspaper are sent one year for \$3.

### Returned Volunteer.

EPHRAIM HANAWAY, Jr., of this place, "returned from the War," on Wednesday evening last, having volunteered his services early in the commencement of the War. He is in good health, and, we believe, left all his comrades well. He gives a good account of the conduct of the young men from this place in the several battles in which they participated—all of them having behaved themselves manfully.

LEWIS RUMBLE, step-brother of the above, died at the hospital of Perote, of dysentery.—*Star.*

Dr. Nix, our Representative in Congress, has written to the editor of the York Republican a tart letter, in reply to some strictures in the York Gazette upon his vote in the House asserting the war to have been "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States." The Dr. re-affirms the correctness of that vote, and gives to the Gazette some thrusts that must "tell." The Dr. voted *ay*, and will be sustained in his vote by the District he represents.—*Id.*

### Death of another Member of Congress.

Hon. J. W. Hornbeck, member of Congress from Bucks and Lehigh counties, Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Allentown, of consumption, on last night week. His death was announced in Congress on Friday, and the usual resolutions adopted.

### State Treasurer.

On Monday last, Arnold Plumer, Esq., (Loco,) of Venango county, was elected State Treasurer—receiving 75 votes, and Hon. John Banks (Whig) 53.

### General Scott—"Fire in his Rear."

The President has ordered a Court of Inquiry to inquire into charges made against Gen. Scott by Gen. Worth. It is to consist of Gen. Towson, Paymaster General, Gen. Cushing, and Col. Butler, of the Volunteer forces—a very singular Court, by the way, (remarks the National Intelligencer,) to sit in judgment on the General-in-chief of the Army. Gen. Towson left Washington on Monday night last for Mexico. The command of the army will devolve on Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, he being the officer next in rank to Gen. Scott. Truly, "the counsels of the wise are plain, but the counsels of the vain baffleth sense."

### Annexation of Mexico.

This startling measure, it is very evident, is part of the policy of the Administration—secret hitherto, but now openly avowed. The partisans of the President are breaking ground in its favor; and from the remarks of Mr. Foote, a sketch of which is in the preceding column, it will be seen that this policy is boldly proclaimed on the floor of the House of Representatives. It is high time for the people to rouse themselves, and check this wild administration in its mad career.

### The Death Penalty.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Wednesday last, a resolution passed by a vote of 55 to 40, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law inflicting the punishment of death.

P. S.—The resolution has since been indefinitely postponed.

A preamble and resolution were introduced into the Senate on the 15th, by Mr. Boaz, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to introduce and vote for a bill which shall restore the import duties upon iron, as they existed under the Tariff act of 1812. They were referred to a select committee.

A joint resolution has passed the House of Representatives that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to ask the recall of the 1st and 2d regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, now in Mexico.

The bill to provide for the payment of the interest due on our State debt on the 1st of February, (\$2,000,000,) passed the House of Representatives on Monday.

### Incendiarism.

The startling crime of incendiarism is increasing to an alarming extent in Philadelphia city and county. Last night week there were no less than six fires in various places, and as many other attempts, all of which were, no doubt, the work of an incendiary. A number of houses were destroyed, among which, we are sorry to observe, was the latter shop of Mr. HARVEY W. ADAIR, formerly of Gettysburg.—We have not heard the amount of his loss.

The Governor has re-appointed Hon. JESSE MILLER Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Arrival of the Cambria.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Thursday night.

The news by her is rather favorable. The market for wheat was firm, and prices were a shade higher. Cotton was also firm.

The money market in England was improving; and the advices from the manufacturing districts was rather more encouraging.

Ireland continues in the most alarming condition. Murders, robberies, crimes and outrages of every species and degree, are the order of the day.

### The Sliding Scale.

By the late news from England it appears that the Government of Great Britain has given notice that the old duties on wheat and flour, corn and meal, are to be resumed on the first day of March. This is the old Sliding Scale system, which had been in operation for a long period, until its suspension on account of the famine, and which imposes a duty on flour varying from 2s. 6d. to 6s. sterling per barrel.—On wheat the duty ranges from 4s. to 10s. per quarter. It is less on corn and meal.

It thus appears that the "reciprocity" of England, so much boasted of by the Locofoco advocates of the British Tariff, is about at an end.—It lasts no longer than British interests desire. They can raise breadstuffs enough for themselves, and they have no idea of letting our farmers into their markets unless they pay high for the privilege, or they are in danger of famine.

### Finances of Pennsylvania.

The report of Mr. Banks, the State Treasurer, exhibits a flattering picture of the finances of Pennsylvania. He estimates the receipts of the present fiscal year, as follows:

Receipts from all sources,	\$3,921,900 00
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1847, exclusive of the unavailable deposit in the United States Bank,	680,890 85
Total amount,	4,602,790 85
Estimated expenditures,	3,576,390 00

Estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1848, 1,026,400 85

The total funded debt of the Commonwealth is \$39,220,325. "Relief" Notes in circulation, \$881,664. Outstanding interest certificates, \$353,956. Domestic creditors' scrip, \$66,095. The Treasurer is decidedly in favor of the immediate withdrawal of the "Relief" issues. It is hoped the Legislature will second him.

A large Whig Taylor meeting was held at Harrisburg on Monday night last, at which John C. Kunkel, Esq. presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. Dr. M'Pherson, formerly of this place, was one of the Secretaries. Strong resolutions in favor of Gen. Taylor were adopted, and Mass meetings and Rough and Ready Clubs recommended, to place his name before the people, subject to a National Convention.

A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting was held at Harrisburg on Tuesday evening last, at which the Hon. Ner Middlesworth presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents, amongst whom was Wm. R. Sadler, Esq., of Adams. Strong resolutions were adopted in favor of a National Convention, and of Gen. Scott, but a determination to support the nominee of the Convention, be he whom he may.

The Locofoco County Convention, on Monday last, appointed JOEL B. DANKER, Esq., Delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

**Not Correct.**—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, stating that all the Whig members of both branches of the Maryland Legislature are in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. A letter from a prominent member of that Legislature, to the editor of the Frederick Examiner, asks the editor to contradict the publication, as, says he, "I firmly believe that a majority of the Whig members are whole-souled CLAY-MEN, and are in favor of a National Convention."

Gov. SHUNK was inaugurated on Tuesday last. His address will be found in the preceding page.

The French steamer Missouri, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, in 24 days from Havre. There is no intelligence of a political or general character by her.

The American steamer Washington arrived at New York on Saturday night week, much disabled by terrific storms. She had a long and boisterous passage, and during a succession of heavy gales, lost her larboard wheel, wheel-house and guards. She was compelled to tack against head winds the whole passage. She brings no news of interest.

### Polk's Pass to Santa Anna.

An authentic copy of Polk's famous pass, whereby Santa Anna was permitted to return to Mexico through our blockading squadron, has at last been published. It appears in the Washington Union of Friday night, and is as follows:

U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, }  
May 13, 1846.  
COMMONORE: If Santa Anna endeavors to enter the Mexican ports, you will allow him to pass freely.  
Respectfully yours,  
"GEORGE BANCROFT."  
Commodore DAVID CONNER,  
"Commanding Home Squadron."

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a Report to the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means at the last moment preceding the adjournment, which communicates a mistake in the estimates previously given of seven millions of dollars. The blunder has caused quite a sensation among the few who know it, and will cause a warm debate in the House.

### Late from Mexico.

New Orleans papers of the 15th inst. have been received, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 4th. There was a current rumor there, that secret negotiations for peace were going on between Mr. Trist and the Mexican government; but there have been so many rumors of this character, that but little dependence can be placed upon them. There have been several engagements with guerillas at various points, in which the Americans were victorious.

The negroes charged with firing Herr's hotel at Harrisburg, and larceny of a large amount of property, have been convicted on all the indictments.

The Hon. SEABURY FORD has received the appointment of Governor, by the Whig State Convention of Ohio. His opponent is Col. Weller.

A fine brook out in Carlisle at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, which destroyed the stables of James H. Graham, Esq. and of Oliver & Eckles, and another frame building. Two horses and a valuable cow were burned. It was perfectly calm at the time, or the destruction would have been much greater.

The new "Carlisle Deposit Bank" goes into operation this week, in the room of the old Carlisle Bank.

### Napoleon's Widow.

The Arch Duchess Maria Louisa, widow of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Placeaux, on the 17th December, in the 50th year of her age.—She was the daughter of Francis II, Emperor of Austria. Since Napoleon's death, she married again, and became the mother of a large family of children.

A State Convention of Delegates assembled at Indianapolis, Indiana, have nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency, 34 to 2.

Major Bliss—old "Rough and Ready's" Adjutant—a brave soldier and accomplished scholar—is now in Washington.

The Ohio Whig Convention was adjourned after passing resolutions denouncing the war and supporting Senator Corwin in his position upon that subject.

The Legislature of Mississippi have elected the Hon. Jefferson Davis to the U. S. Senate.

Counterfeit \$5 notes on the Washington county Bank, at Williamsport, Md., are in circulation. They are signed J. Van Lear, instead of J. Van Lear, Jr. The paper is thin, but they are calculated to deceive the incautious.

### Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 75 to 5 87
Wheat,	1 30 to 1 33
Rye,	73 to 75
Corn,	62 to 63
Oats,	50 to 51
Beef Cattle,	4 50 to 6 75
Hogs,	5 00 to 5 25

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. V. Gerhart, Mr. DANIEL SHUNKBROOK, to Miss MARIA A. MYERS—both of Menallen township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. MARTIN EICKELBERGER, of York county, to Miss CATHERINE GEISELMAN, of Berwick township, Adams county.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. MOSES WOLF, to Miss ELIZABETH SLATBAUGH—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. DAVID BRICKER, to Miss MARIA SLATBAUGH—all of this county.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. M'CREARY, to Miss HARRIET BLACKFORD—both of York county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JESSE SLATBAUGH, to Miss ELIZABETH PETERS—all of this county.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Septimus Tustin, ALFRED H. SMITH, Esq., (junior editor of the Valley Sentinel, Chambersburg,) to Miss MARY E. CURRIE, of Hagerstown.

### DIED.

On the 13th inst., MATILDA, daughter of Mr. John P. Hoffman, of this borough, aged 3 years 5 months and 18 days.

On Monday the 17th inst., ELIZA ALICE, daughter of John and Eliza Jenkins, of this borough, aged 5 years 3 months and 28 days.

On the 14th inst., Mr. DAVID S. GIRT, of Conowingo township, aged 22 years and 26 days.

On the 15th inst. of group, WILLIAM HENRY, aged 3 years 11 months and 9 days; and on the 16th inst. DEBORAH ANN, aged 5 years 7 months and 1 day—both children of Mr. Jacob Myers, of Menallen township.

Weep not, we're happy now,  
We have no sin to fear,  
Beneath your Saviour's chastening bow,  
His gracious hand reveres.  
We seek the quiet of the tomb,  
There would we sleep—  
We love its silence and its gloom,  
So dark and deep.  
Weep not, dear parents, we're at rest,  
Our sufferings now are o'er,  
At home with Jesus we are blest—  
We weep and mourn no more.

### THE SABBATH.

THE Friends of the CHRISTIAN SABBATH are requested to meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Sabbath Convention, which is to convene at Chambersburg on Wednesday next, the 26th inst.

### FOR RENT.

That commodious & well known property,

LONG OCCUPIED AS A TAVERN STAND, and now in the tenancy of Wm. Gillespie, situate in West York street, Gettysburg.

Said property will be rented for one or more years from the 1st of April next, on accommodating terms. Also,

### TWO SHOPS,

adjoining the above, well adapted for any kind of business. Apply to the owner, Z. Herbert, Esq., in Millerstown, or to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

### DANIEL M. SMYER, Agent.

Jan. 24.

### VALENTINES.

JUST received a large and beautiful assortment at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ.

### REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, viz.:

The first and final account of Silas M. Horner, Administrator of the estate of Andrew B. Miller, deceased.

The first account of George Zollinger, Administrator with the will annexed of John Myers, deceased.

The first account of Jacob Pitzer, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pitzer, deceased.

The account of John Shull and David Shull, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.

The account of Henry Emlet, Administrator of the estate of John Emlet, deceased.

The first and final account of Emanuel Brough, Administrator of the estate of John Brough, deceased.

The first and final account of Michael Hoffman, Jun. Administrator of the estate of Michael Christ, deceased.

The first account of Fleming Gilliland, one of the Administrators of the estate of William Gilliland, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Parr, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Plunkart, deceased.

The first account of Daniel Bare and Andrew M. Deardoff, Administrators of the estate of Peter Hoover, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }  
Jan. 24, 1848. }

### APPEALS FOR 1848.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice to those persons concerned, that they have appointed Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of February next, for the hearing of Appeals for the respective townships and boroughs, in the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

By order of the Commissioners,  
J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk.

Jan. 24.

### MILITARY NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for services, &c., rendered in the Militia service within the bounds of the 2d Brigade 5th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby notified to present their claims to the following persons, who will receive them for me:

Col. John H. McClellan,  
Col. Joseph Slagle,  
Maj. James H. Fickes,  
Col. Samuel N. Bailey,  
Maj. John Klugh,  
Maj. John Rankin.

A prompt compliance with this notice is requested.

JOHN SCOTT,  
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

Jan. 24.

### Music Books, &c.,

FOR sale at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ: The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; the Boston Glee Book; Carmina Sacra, comprising the most popular Psalms and Hymn Tunes in general use, &c.; the Young Ladies Choir—a collection of Sacred Music; the Psalter; Hiccok and Fleming's Evangelical Music; the Church Harmony, containing a selection of Psalms and Hymn Tunes, by Henry Smith; Ackerman's New Music Portfolio.—Its advantages are: It keeps the Music clean and always in its place. Sheets can be easily taken out or inserted at pleasure. Inside Sheets, or one page pieces, can be put in as easy as double pieces. If new Music be put in, it will last as long as if bound; so that any Lady can bind her own Music; and what is of some importance, and what every performer on the Piano will appreciate, the Music will lie open on the instrument much better than when bound.

Jan. 24.

### VALUABLE

### TAN YARD PROPERTY

### AND

### LIMESTONE LAND

### FOR SALE.

On Monday the 7th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the PREMISES,

WILL be exposed to Public Sale the following Real Estate, situate in Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., viz.:

### A VALUABLE

### TAN YARD,

to which is attached all the necessary Vats, Pools, Bark Sheds, Tan Shops, Bark Mill, and Leather Roller. Also a

Log Dwelling-house, and good STABLE, together with about

### ONE ACRE OF GROUND.

There is running water through the premises, and the facilities for supplies of Bark are equal to those of any other in the country, and superior to most of them.

### —ALSO—

At the same time and place will be sold,

### NINE ACRES OF

### LIMESTONE LAND,

adjoining the above, and divided into lots of from one to two Acres each—all of which are now in grass.

The attention of farmers and others wishing to burn Lime is directed to these lots, as they will yield large quantities of Lime to the burner. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown them by the subscriber.

Terms will be made easy, and the Property will positively be sold.

J. D. PAXTON.

Fairfield, Pa. Jan. 24.

### FOR RENT.

From the first day of April next,

### THE TAVERN STAND,

KNOWN AS THE

### "FRANKLIN HOUSE,"

On the North side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. McClellan, Esq. and latterly by James McCosh.—ALSO,

### A STORE ROOM,

in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to

G. W. or J. H. MCLELLAN.

Jan



## NOTICE.

**CONVENTION of the friends of the Sabbath Day**, to be composed of Delegates from the counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Perry, and York, will be held in the Borough of Chambersburg, on **Thursday the 29th of January, 1848**, at 10 o'clock, A.M. The friends of the Sabbath are respectfully requested to meet in their respective districts or townships, and appoint delegates to be in attendance. It is expected that the Rev. Drs. Schmucker and Nevins, Professors Allen, Rev. Mr. Sharp, the Hon. Judge Thompson, the Hon. George Chambers, and others, will address the Convention.

**GEORGE MORRIS,**  
**WILLIAM R. DEWITT,**  
**ROBERT GRACY,**  
**JAMES C. WATSON,**  
**JUDGE JUNKIN,**  
Committee of Arrangement.

## IMPROVED VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

**THE** prices, terms, &c. of the following desirable tracts of land may be learned by application by letter or otherwise made to the undersigned.

7 Farms in Berkeley Co., containing 250, 157, 201, 350, 301, and 2 of 125 Acres each.  
2 in Jefferson Co., of 600 and 180 A.  
6 in Morgan Co., of 235, 180, 210, 320, and 2 of 60 A. each.  
2 in Frederick Co., of 340 and 438 A.  
1 in Fauquier Co., of 400 A.  
3 in Rockingham Co., of 25, 300 and 1,000 A.  
1 in Rappahannock Co., of 400 A.  
1 in Wood Co., (near Parkersburg,) of 220 A. &c. &c.

No charge will be made for furnishing a full description of any or all the above Farms, or any others I may have for sale; and I would respectfully call the attention of all those in search of good Farms to my Agency, as I will be enabled to supply them with prime lands at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per Acre.

Prompt attention will be given to all communications, (post-paid) addressed to:

**H. K. GREGG,**  
Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va.  
Dec. 10.

**Persons** who intend visiting Virginia for the purpose of purchasing Land, would probably facilitate their object, and save money by giving me a call.

## In the Matter of the intended application of Nicholas Morris to license to keep a Public House in the township of Freedom in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

**THE** subscribers, citizens of the township of Freedom, in the county of Adams, recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the Inn or Tavern above mentioned is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the petitioner above named is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

**Phineas Rogers,** Noah Myerly,  
**Jacob Myers,** Peter Glosser,  
**Charles Shaner,** Joseph Kelly,  
**Joseph Stockinger,** Henry Wolf,  
**James White,** Jacob Brown,  
**Joshua Brown,** Joseph Hoffman,  
**Jacob E. Lath,**  
Jan. 10.

## NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE, IN YORK, PA.

**J. & H. A. HANTZ,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have opened their new establishment on the corner of West Main Street and the Railroad—half a square from the Wooden Bridge in the Borough of York, where they have received an entirely new, full and complete assortment of

## Hardware and Cutlery, Table Cutlery &amp; Pocket Knives.

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, and DYE-STUFFS, and a full and general assortment of

**GROCERIES AND FISH,**  
all of which have been selected with great care and purchased upon the best terms, thus enabling us to accommodate customers to their entire satisfaction.

ET Cash paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public, feeling assured that we will deal with them in such a manner as to secure their confidence.

**JACOB HANTZ,**  
**HENRY A. HANTZ,**  
York, Jan. 3.

## LAW PARTNERSHIP.

**THE** undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attention.

**JAMES COOPER,**  
**R. G. MCREARY,**  
June 27.

## W. M. B. McCREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.  
Dec. 23.

## THOMAS MCREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Korte and P. W. McSherry's Store.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

## LAW NOTICE.

**J. REED, of Carlisle,**  
Presents his respects to his friends, and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

## January 1848 Magazines.

**KELLER KURTZ,** opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, is Agent for all the Magazines and Newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe.

Graham's Magazine for January, 25 cents, or three dollars a year. Two copies one year, five dollars.

Godley's Lady's Book, for January, 25 cents, or three dollars a year. Two copies one year \$5.

Peterson's Lady's National Magazine, for January, 15 cents, or \$2.00 a year. Three copies one year, \$5.00.

Union Magazine, for January, 25 cents, or \$3 a year. Two copies one year, \$5.00.

**NO. 1, SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE;** a collection of National, Sentimental and Comic Songs, arranged with notes, and elegantly illustrated. Published monthly at \$3 per annum, or 25 cents per number.

The Horticulturist, \$3.00 per ann.  
The Cultivator, 1.00 "  
Headley's Magazine, 2.00 "  
The Farmers' Library, 5.00 "  
The Whig Review, 3.00 "  
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 3.00 "  
Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "  
The Edinburgh Review, 3.00 "  
The Foreign Quarterly Review, 3.00 "  
The London Quarterly Review, 3.00 "  
The North British Review, 3.00 "  
The London Lancet, 5.00 "  
The N. Y. Journal of Medicine, 3.00 "  
Littell's Living Age, weekly, 6.00 "  
The Saturday Courier, do, 2.00 "  
The Saturday Evening Post, do, 2.00 "  
Neal's Gazette, do, 2.00 "  
N. Y. Weekly Herald, 3.00 "  
N. Y. Weekly Tribune, 2.00 "

**KELLER KURTZ** supplies the publications of the following houses, besides many others:

Harper & Brothers, New York.  
Wiley & Putnam, do.  
Appleton & Co., do.  
Burgess, Stringer & Co., do.  
Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia.  
Grigg, Elliot & Co., do.  
Carey & Hart, do.  
G. B. Zieber & Co., do.

With a large and choice collection of Annuals, Illustrated and Illuminated Works—For sale low.

## Blank and Mercantile Account Books.

The subscriber keeps always on hand, a large assortment of Account Books, of all the various sizes and styles of binding.

## SCHOOL BOOKS—SCHOOL BOOKS!

The subscriber has on hand a very large assortment of School Books, at very low prices. To which he invites the attention of teachers and pupils—also, Juvenile, Blank and Miscellaneous Books, constantly on hand.

A large supply of every publication published in this country constantly on hand. Also, a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery—Maps, Traveller's Guides, Prints, Toy Books, &c.

Jan. 10.

## D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office, by John McConaughy, Esq., deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

ED. M. COLEMAN will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.

## AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 6.

## Jewelry, Watch Guards.

**WATCH** Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c. can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

## Cheap Watches and Jewelry

At the Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store, No. 90 N. Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled \$18  
carat cases and Gold Dial, 20.00  
Silver Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 20.00  
Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 jewels, 15.00  
Silver Pocket Watches, Jewelled, 12.00  
Quarterm Watches, 8.00  
Imitation Quarterm Watches, 7.00  
Gold Spectacles, 1.50  
Fine Silver Spectacles, 3.50  
Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones, 3.00  
Gold Pens with Silver Pencil Holder, 1.25  
Ladies Gold Pencils, 1.75  
Silver Tea Spoons, from \$4.50 per set to 6.00  
Gold Finger-Rings, from 37 1/2 cents to 80.00  
Watch Glasses—Plain 1 1/2 cts; patent 1 1/2; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Levers and Quarterm lower than the above prices. Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, and Mustard Spoons, Sugar-Spoons, Sugar-Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Knives and Butter Knives, Thimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle Cases, the silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Topazes, Garnets, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst, and other stones. Breastpins and Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Gemstones, and Enamelled; Ear-rings of all styles; Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail—Also Platina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one.

**O. CONRAD,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller,  
Manufactures of Silverware & Importer of Watches.  
No. 90, North Second street, corner of Quarry.  
N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's. best quality full Jewelled, Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be cased any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19.

## Blacksmithing,

Good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

**THOMAS WARREN,**  
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

## GOLD PENS AND SILVER PENCILS.

(Best quality.) Card Cases, Visiting and Printing Cards, Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, Mosaic Water, Fancy Sealing Wax, Letter Stamps, &c. for sale by

## S. H. BUEHLER

Dec. 13.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

**ANNUALS and Gift Books.**  
S. H. BUEHLER, at the approaching Holidays, has just received at the Book and Stationery Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in Chambersburg street, including

Friendship's Offering, The Opal, The Hyacinth, The Most Beautiful Christmas Keepsake, Religious Souvenir, &c. Poems by Amelia, Do. by Mrs. Sigourney, Child's Hand, Head's Poems, Fairy Book, &c.

together with a large variety of Gift Books, Toy Books, &c. for all ages—handsomely bound and embellished—all of which will be sold very low. Call and see them.

**S. H. BUEHLER,**  
Gettysburg, Dec. 13.

## REMOVAL.

**SEALAS J. CULP** respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

## Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by Wm. B. deGroot, opposite WAMPLER'S TANNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

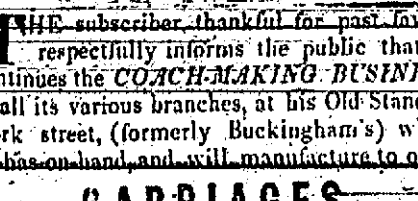
## Latest Fashions.

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

## JOAQUIN WALKER



## CARRIAGES.

**Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.**  
all of the best materials and by the best workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

**LEONARD STOUGH,**  
Gettysburg, April 20.

## NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

## ALEX. FRAZER

**RESPECTFULLY** informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by J. M. MATHEWS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

## CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.



which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

## DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker.

**RETURNS** his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

## CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce and furniture will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

**DAVID HEAGY,**  
Gettysburg, March 22.

## OLIVER EVANS' Salamander, Fire and Thief proof IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, & DRUGGISTS PRESSES.

EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c. PACKING LEVERS.

HOISTING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

**OLIVER EVANS,**  
31 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

## REFRIGERATORS.

For cooling and preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

## WATER FILTERS.

**OLIVER EVANS** CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water, is as brackish or muddy, whether by rain, running, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Waterworks, No. 61 South Second Street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

## NOTICE.

**I** AM going to Schuylkill county to commence the Coal Mining business, (I want money), and give notice to all persons indebted to me to call immediately and settle the same. If their accounts are not settled on or before the first day of February next, they will not blame me if they find them in the hands of an Officer.

**JOHN B. MCRBARY,**  
Petersburg, (Y. S.) Nov. 29.

## CHEAP STOVES.

**O**ne hand, and for sale by the subscriber, a large quantity of STOVES, all sizes, which will be sold very cheap. Call and see.

**GEO. ARNOLD,**  
Sept. 20.

## Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece

**C**AN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store, where a new lot of beautiful 24-hour and 8-day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

## LAW NOTICE.

## James G. Reed,

**ATTORNEY** from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings, at the Hotel of James M. Cosh.

Nov. 1.

## THE WAR IN MEXICO AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been your know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success. But mightier victories than these Have long been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete, At Mexico, San Juan, and Vera Cruz.

For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity. In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he is sure to please. His stock is great, his prices small. Who would buy cheap had better call. If you are going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap—Call on

## SAMSON'S Clothing and Variety Store,

nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superior Cashmere, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet. PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

## FANCY ARTICLES.

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-Knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish-shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

**MARCUS SAMSON,**  
Nov. 8.

## PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

## THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company,

being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weekly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$20 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$20 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

**THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.**  
A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

**Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,**  
General Agent for Adams County.

**James A. Thompson, Gettysburg,**  
**David Ziegler, do.**

**Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg,**  
**Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester,**  
**Daniel Comfort, Abbotstown,**  
**Abraham King, Esq., Strahan township,**  
**David Blythe, Esq., Hunterstown,**  
**Thos. T. Wierman, Mifflintown,**  
**Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville,**  
**Abel T. Wright, do.**  
**Dr. D. Melinger, East Berlin,**  
**Abraham Scott, Cash Town.**

## FANCY ARTICLES.

Oil, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powders, &c. for sale by

**S. H. BUEHLER,**  
Dec. 13.

## SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

## CLOSING BUSINESS!!!

**I** HAVE determined to quit my present business, and will sell off my whole stock at astonishingly low prices. My stock is well assorted, comprising every thing in the DRY GOODS and FANCY line: the best GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c. When every thing will be sold at the lowest rate, it is unnecessary to particularize in an advertisement. It is certain that all persons will find amongst my goods something to suit them, and it is not the less certain that prices shall not be the way to prevent a sale. The present opportunity is a rare one, for my stock was purchased at the very lowest market price, and it consists of the best quality articles.

I have no old or damaged goods on hand; so all who will call on me may be assured of buying first-rate goods and at the greatest reduction of prices.

To every body I say come and buy my goods, and you will find that you will save a great deal of money by so doing. To any person wishing to begin business, the present chance is a good one; for I would dispose of my stock, entire, to a great advantage to the purchaser.

**E. H. DUCWRA,**  
Gettysburg, Jan. 3.

## TO THE AFFLICTED!

## Compound Medicated Candy

**FOR** the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sassailla, Balm of Eucalyptus, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that lead to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medicinal preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York Street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. Fossy's Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

**C. WEAVER,**  
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

## Watches, Jewelry, &amp;c.

**THE** subscriber offers to the trade, or by retail, a large and general assortment of the following articles, being all of his own importation or manufacture.

Buyers of goods in this line are invited to examine the assortment, and orders are solicited with the assurance that every effort will be made to give satisfaction and insure a constant return of custom.

Gold & Silver Lever Watches of ordinary quality. Do. do. do. of superior finish. Do. do. do. Anchors & Lepines. Silver double cased English and Swiss verge Watches, with light, medium, and heavy cases.

Gold Jewelry in all varieties, fine and common. Silver Plated, and Silver Wares. Musical Boxes, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 tunes. Diamond and Silver Spectacles. Mantle and Office Clocks, in gilt and other frames.

Watchmakers' Tools and Material of all sorts. Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Steel Beads, &c. Having every facility for obtaining goods on the most advantageous terms, corresponding inducements will be offered to purchasers.

**JOHN C. FAIR,**  
112 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
July 19.

## THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

**IS** published in the City of Washington, every day at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City; at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria, and in Baltimore on the same evening, at 8 cents a week, payable to the sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$1 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents; two times for 75 cents; three times \$1; one week for \$1.75; two weeks for \$2.75; one month \$4; two months \$7; three months \$10; six months \$17; one year \$30—payable always in advance.

**THE NATIONAL WHIG** is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large portion of the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given: including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

**THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG,** one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is now made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoir of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed to supply calls for back numbers.

**CHARLES W. FENTON,**  
Proprietor of National Whig.  
Washington, Oct. 18.

## WATCHES, of all kinds will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at

**FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment,**  
Gettysburg.

## Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, &amp;c.

**W. & A. HAY,**  
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE and LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

**Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, &c.**  
of all qualities and prices.

**W. & A. HAY** respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.



# INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE Governor of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—In appearing before you, to renew the solemn obligation of fidelity to the Constitution, and my pledges for the faithful execution of the duties, to which the suffrages of the people have again called me, I avail myself of your presence, to express to you, and through you to my fellow citizens of the Commonwealth, my gratitude for the favor with which they have regarded my efforts, to discharge the duties of my trust, in good faith. The practical knowledge which I have acquired, of the various and complicated duties of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, increases the distrust, I have always felt, of my ability to perform them, as to justify the public approval; and constrains me to solicit a continuance of the same kind indulgence, which has been hitherto extended to me so generously.

In taking the solemn oath, which the Constitution exacts from all who are clothed with the delegated will of the people, it is proper to recall to mind the principles upon which our government is based—that their spirit and meaning may be apprehended, their value appreciated, and the obligation to guard them, with untiring vigilance, enforced.

In the formation of our government, political power has been resolved into its simplest element. It is the power of the people, by the expression of their will, in free and equal elections, to rule; and this assumes for its basis, the great fundamental truth that man is capable of self-government.

This great political principle, only partially developed before, was, by our republican fathers, made the ground-work of written constitutions, which defined and limited the powers of government, and prescribed the duties of those to whom its administration was entrusted. This is the animating principle of our whole system. It shields life and liberty, the acquisition and enjoyment of property and reputation. Assuming the inherent and exclusive right of the people to institute government for their peace, safety and happiness, it secures religious freedom, free and equal elections, the trial by jury, general education, the liberty of the press, and all the essential guards of religious, political, civil and personal right. This democratic power of government, is the security of liberty in all its forms;—and no other fundamental, political power, is recognized in this country.

Its happy influence is traced, in the rewards which follow industry and enterprise among us, with such astonishing rapidity. But as wealth increases, causes that are inherent in human nature, produce inequality in its distribution.—The fathers of our government foresaw the tendency of this, and that it might eventuate in the creation of a permanent aristocracy of wealth. Wisely guarding against it, they not only abolished the laws of primogeniture and entails, and enacted our equal laws of descent and distribution, but they secured to us, their posterity, the equal right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, by making it an essential article of the Constitution.

Still, political society is, and always must be influenced, to a considerable extent, by the differing circumstances of the people. Capital and labor, if regarded separately, have apparently different interests;—and yet these powers, if left to their unrestricted action, under the salutary influence of our system, mutually sustain and cherish each other.—Those who represent each, will, in the progress of affairs, change their positions; laborers will become capitalists, and capitalists laborers;—and these quiet, and peaceful, and equalizing revolutions, will be ever in progress; neither power predominating, or injuriously controlling the other; but both contributing in perfect harmony, to the promotion of the general welfare.

It is to this free and natural combination of labor and capital, under the controlling influence of religious and civil liberty, that we must ascribe the unexampled progress of civilization and refinement amongst us, the advance of science and the arts, and the illustrations which surround us on every side, of the power of man to exalt his moral and intellectual nature. Yet it is a fact, not to be concealed, that the interests so beneficially and justly united by the wise policy of our system, are not always content with that equality of rights, which is in fact the security of both. Capital, with untiring industry, is ever seeking from the Legislature, the grant of special protection and perpetuity of privilege.—This, if admitted, is at once destructive of the balance between these powers, which it should be the aim of government steadily to maintain, and works most injuriously to the citizen, leading to oppression on the one hand, and to dependence on the other. Thus the beautiful order of the whole system is deranged, and the foundations upon which this noble structure of government has risen, to command the admiration and control the destinies of the world, are undermined. To counteract this injurious tendency of capital, and to confine it within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution, is the high and imperative duty of every citizen, and especially of those to whose official guardianship the public interests are confided.

Impressed with the force of this obligation, and with a fixed purpose to maintain all the principles of our government, I adhere to the opinions I had the honor

to announce in my first Inaugural Address; and I avail myself of this occasion to add, that I hold every attempt on the part of those who are entrusted with delegated and limited powers, to create public debt, without providing ample means for its payment within a reasonable period; to make contracts in the form of grants to individuals for binding posterity; to create new powers of government, without the consent of the people; to place any delegated powers, which are dependent upon the popular will, beyond its control; to increase or diminish any executive, legislative or judicial power, as defined by the Constitution, is interdicted by that instrument, or manifestly unwise and impolitic. These opinions are only a response to the public sentiment, in regard to the principles of the government, which sentiment is always in advance of those who affect to distrust the judgment of the people, and doubt their capacity to rule themselves.

With an earnest desire fully to realize the imposing solemnity of my position, and feeling my dependence upon our Heavenly Father, I humbly invoke His assistance, that His strength may sustain, and His wisdom direct me in the performance of all the duties of the high office to which I am called; that I may always recognize the responsibility of those to whom the people have delegated any portion of their sovereignty, and use the power conferred upon me, for the single purpose of promoting the public good, preserving inviolate all the cherished principles of liberty, and adding to the stability of the foundations upon which they rest.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—10 P. M.  
**Meeting of the Colonization Society.**  
*The Capital Thronged—Ladies Fainting—Entrance of Mr. Clay—Enthusiastic Reception—Report of the Society—Speech of Mr. Clay, &c.*

At five o'clock this evening the avenue was crowded with pedestrians, male and female, all thronging to the Capitol to attend the meeting of the Colonization Society, to be held in the hall of the House, and over which the Hon. Henry Clay was announced to preside.

At six o'clock the grounds around the Capitol were literally filled, and when the doors were opened, at half past six o'clock, the rush was tremendous to obtain an entrance into the galleries. Such a crowd has not been witnessed in the Capitol for many years, and not one-half that were present could force themselves into the Hall, which was soon crowded to overflowing in every part. Several ladies were so overcome by the pressure of the crowd that they fainted, and I have no doubt that some of them were seriously injured.

At a quarter of seven o'clock, Mr. Clay entered and took his seat, amid tremendous cheering for Harry of the West, who may truly be said to be the general favorite of the people of the District of Columbia.

At seven o'clock, the meeting was called to order by the distinguished President, Mr. Clay, when an eloquent prayer was offered to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. McLane.

The Secretary then commenced to read the annual report of the Association, enumerating the many benefits resulting from it, and the favors of Providence with which they had been blessed. Allusion was also made to many of its distinguished members, some of whom were gone, though some among those most distinguished were now present.—[Here the Secretary was interrupted by renewed cheering.]

**THE ADDRESS OF HON HENRY CLAY**  
Mr. Clayton addressed the meeting at considerable length and concluded by introducing Mr. Clay to the meeting.

On his introduction to the immense assemblage, Mr. Clay arose, and was received with tremendous and long continued cheering, which was heard in the city some distance from the Capitol. He addressed the meeting in a speech of nearly an hour's length, being frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Clay commenced by a reference to his long journey, and said that those who had come with the expectation of hearing an elaborate and prepared address, might have saved themselves the trouble and inconvenience of assembling in such great numbers. It was thirty-one years since he had attended the first meeting of the society, and he was gratified to observe the prosperity which had crowned its labors during this period.

He proceeded to point out the objects of the society and to describe the success which had crowned its labors.—They designed merely the establishment of a Colony, to which free persons of color could go at their own free volition. It was not intended to interfere at all with the rights of the slaveholders. They acted upon the fact which was daily becoming more apparent, that whites and blacks could not live together in a state of equality, and their object was to send them where they could enjoy the social and political privileges which we enjoy and which we were desirous should be extended to every free man, white or black, capable of properly appreciating them.

Those who chose to avail themselves of the opportunity, at their own pleasure, to colonize in Africa, the land of their forefathers, and demonstrate to the world the practicability of emancipating the whole black population of the country, without interfering with the institution of slavery, had been assisted in doing so by the Association.

The practicability and power of Col-

onization was thus demonstrated, and in a manner that it might be taken hold of in the respective States in a constitutional manner, so far as authorities, States, or the disposition of individuals might dictate.

It has been said that this was the country of these colored persons, and that they should not be sent to Africa. The same might be said of the Israelites in Egypt and in the Wilderness, but Canaan was their promised land. So was Liberia now to the colored population of the United States. Those who had established this society foresaw that good was to result from it, and had not been disappointed. The advantages to religion, morality, and the promotion of civilization, resulting from the labors of the society, were pointed out, and their progress in Liberia fully described by the eloquent speaker.

The practicability of transporting all the black population of this country to Liberia, was asserted, and Africa presents to them the most inviting home.—The emigration into New York of foreigners annually, he asserted, was equal to the increase of the black population of this country. All great enterprises have had a small beginning, and he felt satisfied that the future had great results in store for the labors of the Association.

After describing the progress of the Colony during the last quarter of a century, he closed with a few highly appropriate and eloquent remarks. At the urgent solicitation of the Society, he had thrown together a few hasty remarks to gratify the wishes of those who had flocked to the hall in such numbers, and for whose attention he returned his sincere thanks.

The old officers of the society were then all re-elected, and after some unimportant business was transacted, the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17th, 1848.

General Franklin Pierce arrived here on Saturday, from Mexico. This gallant officer is on his way to New Hampshire on a visit to his family. The General is a young man, and forcibly reminds me of the Generals of the Revolution. Full of talent without pretension, and full of military capacity, without military bombast. Once a Senator in the Congress of the U. States; once tendered the Attorney Generalship—the first he resigned before the expiration of his term; and the last he declined when offered. To his credit, be it said, that when the country called to arms he was among the first who accepted the service offered him. The high opinion held of him by men and officers evince the propriety of the selection and the capacity of the man. Accompanying him here is the celebrated Capt. McCulloch, the Texan Ranger, and what will most endear him to the people of Maryland, the companion of Capt. Walker.

The fierce Col. Harney, of the dragoons, the chevalier of our army, is also in Washington, the observed of all observers. An incident that occurred at Fuller's Hotel, the other evening, may not be uninteresting. Col. Harney is full "six feet four, and elegantly proportioned." Major Iturbide, a son of the former emperor of Mexico, and now a Mexican prisoner on parole here, is less than 5 feet in stature. Harney, the American dragoon, is the more full sixteen inches more elevated than this Mexican aid of Santa Anna. "Allow me," said a gentleman, "to introduce you, Major Iturbide, to Col. Harney, of the U. S. dragoons." Harney, in his most polished manner, bowed. Iturbide bowed in return, and then looked up. Looking up for a moment with restrained astonishment upon Harney, the Mexican said, "I should hate to have met you at Cerro Gordo." The instant reply of Col. Harney was inimitable, whilst it was—it could be nothing else—generously.—"Dear Major, I wouldn't have hurt you for the world." The effect upon the company was irresistible.

"What it Costs"—The existing military and naval force of Great Britain costs \$86,000,000 a year.

We find the above little paragraph paraded in the papers as a kind of lamentation over the burden sustained by Great Britain to maintain her immense monarchic army and navy.

Query: whether the existing military and naval force of the United States be not, at this very moment, costing very nearly or quite full as much? And query second: as the using the aforesaid force for purposes of conquest has accumulated on Great Britain a national debt of £1,000,000,000, whether the using of our force for the same purpose will not ultimately make us acquainted with a similar blessing.—*North American.*

In the Senate of the U. States, on Monday last, Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution that the President inform the Senate as to his plan for conducting the war.

An interesting debate followed, in which several Senators participated.—Mr. Cass opposed it as prejudicial to the public interest, and it would be giving the enemy an advantage. Mr. Mangum read the last order issued by Gen. Scott, seizing on all important points in Mexico, &c. He said if the President would persist in keeping Congress in the dark as to his will, he, for one, would not vote for men or money to carry on the war. The resolution was further debated, and then laid over.

The Roman Catholic population of Cincinnati is estimated in Cist's Advertiser at 21,000—being about one fourth of the whole.

We consider it a good omen for the country that the advocates of the President's plan of occupying the whole of Mexico are beginning, here and there, to throw off all disguise, and avow their purposes. There is, we trust, but an insignificant number of the freemen of the United States, who are not ready to pronounce an indignant negative to the proposition to mix up them and their wives and children, and interests and rights, with the crude institutions, and dissolute and degraded cast of negroes, mustees, copperskins, and other ignorant and debased tribes of Mexico. There is no respectable educated man who does not know—however, for ambitious purposes of his own, or for purposes of party still less reputable, he may disguise the fact—that such an odious grafting of Mexicanism on the American stock will poison the blood, debase the political institutions, and unbuckle the morals of our own country, beyond the hope of redemption.

We trust that the whole country will have its eyes wide open to what is going on at this moment in Mexico, under Executive rescissors, as well as to what is gravely proposed by adherents of the Executive in Congress in furtherance of similar purposes.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has informed Congress that the Government is indebted to some fourteen tribes of Indians, in the sum of five million two hundred and seventy-three thousand and one hundred dollars, all of which yields, at five per cent., an interest of \$265,555. These sums are due under treaties made between 1829 and 1846.

The different tribes of Indians, except in Texas, (where the State Government will not acknowledge that the Indians have an ownership in the soil, and where their lands are sold, and from whence they are likely to be expelled,) are generally represented in a condition of improvement. There are many tribes largely devoted to agricultural pursuits, and some which raise cattle and hogs, as well as grain for export. There are others who give a large share of attention to education, and among these are full-bloods as well as half-breed teachers and preachers. The several reports from the Chief of the Bureau, and from Agents, Superintendents and Missionaries, present a highly encouraging state of facts to the philanthropist and to all those who have faith in the capacity of these people for improvement.

It is said that under the instructions sent from Washington to Gen. Scott, the mint at the city of Mexico, and the mints of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Guadalajara, Durango, &c., will be put in operation for the coinage of United States dollars and half dollars. The average annual coinage at these mints is about twelve millions of dollars.

**Our Naval Force.**—According to the official reports, we have now in commission 5 ships of the line, 1 razee, 4 frigates, 13 sloops, 6 brigs, 11 schooners, 4 bomb gun vessels, 1 ordnance transport, 12 steamers, 6 store ships—total 63. Vessels in ordinary, November, 1847, 1 ship of the line, 8 frigates, 10 sloops of war, 2 steamers—total 21.

The official estimates for the naval service the coming year amount to over ten millions, besides 6 millions for the marine corps.

**The Cold Tuesday.**—Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1848, will hereafter be recorded in the New England calendar as the cold Tuesday. We learn that in Bristol, N. H., the mercury fell to twenty-six degrees below zero on that day. At Lyme, N. H., it was thirty-three below; at Hanover, thirty-four; at St. Johnsbury, Vt. the mercury fell to forty, and froze; and at Franconia the mercury froze so hard that it is thought it will require a long spell of moderate weather to thaw it!—*Boston Journal.*

**An Unusual Circumstance.**—Ten or fifteen years ago, six young men, one by one, left their native county, (Fayette, Ky.) in search of a livelihood abroad. They will all meet at the present session, as members of Congress.—*Cin. Times.*

The Chicago Journal publishes a table showing that by disasters on Lake Michigan, since December, 1833, property to the amount of \$512,000 and 367 lives have been lost. A large proportion of the calamities it imputes to the want of proper harbors on the lake.

**The Dead of the Phenix.**—The owners of the Phenix, the ill-fated steamer which was burnt on Lake Michigan, employed an agent to ascertain the number of passengers and others on board at the time of the accident. This agent reports—

Hollanders	151
Cabin and other passengers	32
Officers and crew	20

Total  
Of this number 45 were saved—leaving the loss at 161!

**Shocking.**—They are murdering their children in England, in order to get the funeral fees from the burial club. The children's lives are first insured for a few shillings, and then they are Barked! This seems too horrible for belief, but the English papers give it as a fact.

The steamship Caledonia sailed from Boston on Saturday week. She took out \$207,481 in specie, \$25,000 of which was put on board a few moments before she sailed, in consequence of word having been sent by telegraph, from a New York House that the mail would fail.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 17.  
SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Butler addressed the Senate at some length. He commenced by estimating the troops already in the field, forming a basis of 30,000 regulars and 30,000 volunteers. Of these, it appeared that about 45,000 were available.—The President, he contended, had full power to raise this to the full complement of 60,000 efficient men.

The bill, he remarked, now before the Senate, gives 10,000 regulars, and another bill has been reported authorizing 20,000 volunteers—add to these the seamen and marines which are engaged in the service, and there will be an army of 100,000 men. And this great military force was placed at the power of the President for the purpose of invading the only republic on our continent, except our own. Were this a popular war the President would not have had cause to complain of the difficulty he had met with in raising the entire force which he had been authorized to raise. If it was a popular war, five times the number asked would have marched to the field—and if the President has not been able to do this, it was his duty as a wise magistrate to regard the failure as one of the omens which indicate that the public is not with him.

He did not propose to refuse the number of troops asked for, but he proposed to raise them in a different mode. His proposition was not intended to embarrass the President, but he thought this was a juncture in which every man was called upon to speak his opinions freely—in which every man should make his own reckoning—as he believed we were daily going into a labyrinth of inextricable policy, from which there would soon be no avenue by which to retreat. He believed that if the President had asked for 200,000 men, there are persons here and in the other House who would have voted them merely because of his recommendation. And if the magnificent vision of conquest in which some had indulged was to be realized, 200,000 men will yet be necessary.

He then proceeded to point the advantages of the plan which he had proposed. He presumed no one would deny the superior efficiency of the officers who have received their education at West Point. Other officers, taken from civil life, he admitted had acquitted themselves so as to win splendid renown, but the troops went into the field with much greater confidence in those skillful and experienced officers, by whose science the secret operations of the campaign were directed. He had heard a military officer assert that five hundred men under officers of this class, would achieve more than one thousand under new and inexperienced officers. The plan he suggested would, therefore, be cheaper, because a less number of troops would effect a greater result. He enumerated the number of officers which would be required by his plan, and contended that they should be taken from our military school. What, he asked, were all the troops now asked for to be employed in? Was it for the purpose of merely bringing the war to a speedy and honorable termination; or were they, instead of being employed in the legitimate object of the war, to be used merely as armed jailors and tax gatherers?

He alluded to recent indications, that the war was no longer to be carried on with a view to an early and honorable peace, but with a far more ambitious design. It now appeared the object to conquer the whole of the territory of Mexico, for the purpose of attaching it to our country as a province, or annexing it as a territorial government. He remarked on this change of sentiment on the part of the administration as very recent, because, when his colleague, Mr. Calhoun, first stated that the tendency of our policy was to the annihilation of the Mexican nationality, and to its annexation to the United States as a province or a territorial government, the organs of the government repudiated the idea as entirely foreign to the intentions of the administration. He went on to remark on the difficulty we should find in justifying our course according to the established rules of nations. He reviewed the history of the annexation of Texas, which was consummated while Mexico held one portion of the disputed territory, and Texas held another part. Neither of them possessed any perfect title to the territory, and neither of them could convey such title.

When Gen. Taylor was ordered to the Rio Grande, for the honest purpose of preventing the Mexican army from seizing the disputed territory, the administration was perfectly justified in taking that step; but if it was because of the failure of Mr. Slidell's mission, it was not so. We are bound to protect the rights of Texas. We have placed it upon our statute book that we recognize her rights to the Rio Grande, and up to that we must go. On the negotiation of any treaty of peace, thus far he would go, but he would not consent to go further. He would be willing to send some of our illustrious citizens as an embassy to Mexico, prostrate and distracted, and powerless as she is, to terminate the war on this basis—to give her the right to designate the line she would be willing to adopt as an indemnity to us. He would thus leave her as an independent republic. He did not say that we should agree to such a line as she may offer, but it is our true policy to terminate this war at almost any sacrifice.

He might, as a Southern man, go into a scheme of extended conquest, but as a Senator of the United States he must oppose it. He believed that Mexico as a matter of policy might give up all that we claimed, but he was not disposed to press her to this point. He would not infuse the sickly blood of Mexico into the veins of our republic. We should only thus, by endeavoring to give life to her, yield up our own life.

He criticized the recklessness which our government had exhibited in permitting the landing at Vera Cruz with such a limited number of troops. He alluded to the propriety of recalling some of the regiments. He did not suppose that his suggestions would have much weight, but he hoped that we should bring the war to as early a termination as possible.

January 18.

Mr. Badger, one of the finest speakers of the Senate, and one of the ablest men of the body, followed in opposition to the Ten Regiment Bill. The hostile y was avowed without preface. "I cannot vote for this bill, and I must vote against it." "I regard the war as unlawfully and unconstitutionally commenced by the President of the United States," and these unmistakable points were shown in documentary evidence of the strongest possible character.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were quoted to show that the Heads of both Departments regarded the country on the east bank of the Rio Grande, as in the actual possession of Mexico. Any attempt to remove them, it was admitted, would be an act of War. The President gave the order and commenced the war, and had designed from the start to make war with the view of conquering all Mexico—or if not all, at least the provinces of New Mexico and of Upper and Lower California.

The documentary evidence given of all this would fill a volume and need not be repeated.

The question was put with great point—how could the President say that the war was prosecuted "with a view of procuring indemnity for the past and security for the future," when he avowed conquest, through the act of his officers at the commencement of the war?

It was shown that war would not secure peace short of taking the whole of Mexico. The President did not say all. He only said keep all we have got, and overrun all the rest. We ought to do this and force Mexico to submit. Active operations might disappear there, and a dogged revenge follow. But this was not necessary, and if it was necessary, we need not 80,000 men to accomplish it. The President claimed an immense power for the Government, and such a power as ought to alarm the people.—We ought not to vote him "regulars," machines as they are called, who had but duty to perform and that servile obedience.

Should we, could we, the Republican America, perpetuate this everlasting war? Did we intend to perpetuate this war—to enter upon a trial of strength with the Mexicans in regard to sitting out each other? If we were to have troops, let us have such as would feel their moral and social obligations, and not such as would be machines, knowing no duty but obedience to the Executive.

Mr. Badger made an eloquent close of his argument in speaking of his constituents—their sense of right and their devotion to the true honor and glory of the country. They desired no soil not our own, and won at the price of dishonor and at the cost of blood. They were a frugal, intelligent, and respectable people, possessing no great wealth, but yet enough of this world's goods to educate their children and to perform all the moral and social obligations belonging to society. They felt that he only was truly great who was truly right.

January 19.

The bill to increase the army of the United States was taken up, and Mr. Foote spoke at length in support of the war and the bill. He was about to comment on the tame and languid manner in which Mr. Badger spoke of the "flickering light of military glory," when Mr. Badger said that if he had used the word "flickering" it was by mistake; he had intended to say "dazzling."

Mr. Foote then went on to say that perhaps orators of our day, like Marcus Tullius Cicero, were envious of those who won renown in arms. He then went on to show that Gen. Taylor was as much responsible for the advance of our troops to the Rio Grande as the President. He thought Gen. Taylor would not thank his friends for thus endeavoring to bring him into prominence. The war he pronounced to be so popular through the country that it might be said that public opinion was unanimous in its favor. After he had gone on for a few minutes, Mr. Foote said he would read the residue of his speech.

He eulogized portions of the speech of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and then defended his party from the charge of dishonesty, which he assumed to have been made against it by Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Clayton said he had been entirely misunderstood. He had never intended to charge dishonesty against the President or those who supported him.

Mr. Foote expressed himself satisfied that the Senator had intended to insult the portion of the Senate which sustained